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# Advice

#### **Robert Faurisson**

20 December 1995

Theory is not **real** life and pedantry is not **real** science. If you wish to know what are the **real** dangers of HCN or any highly poisonous gas, **begin** by checking what are those dangers **in reality** and not according to theories, speculations, extrapolations. If you wish to know what were the **real** possibilities, if any, for the Germans in the 40's to execute millions of people with HCN, **begin** by checking what was **in reality** an American execution gas chamber at that time (building material, shape, technique, operation). If you wish to know what were the **real** possibilities for those Germans to incinerate millions of people in crematories, **begin** by checking how many bodies at the most a crematory oven in your own country can, today, **in reality** incinerate in one month (and do not ask how much time is needed to incinerate one body ; that question is theoretical and you would make wrong extrapolations from the answers).

R. Faurisson

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In the October 1994 issue of the *Liberty Bell* you printed an article by Friedrich Berg entitled "The Furnace Tender Should Wear a Gas Mask when Tending the Fire". I contributed a letter which you printed in the April 1993 *Liberty Bell*, which dealt with the explosive characteristics of HCN and my engineering experience with natural gas and explosion proof equipment.

The existence of an explosive air-gas ratio is not a pre-requirement for the installation of explosion proof electrical devices. What is a concern is the malfunction of equipment or operator error in handling flammable gases near open flames. Particularly in equipment leaks of heavier than air gas (which does not include HCN) in enclosed areas. In industry propane is the chief villain. In most cases the explosive danger is far fetched but is installed anyway in accordance with the National Electric Code. That does not mean it was a requirement in National Socialist Germany. I am certain that all contemporary designs of any installation that would normally have any level of HCN in the atmosphere would require explosion proof equipment, Dupont notwithstanding.

It is true that HCN's flammability limit ranges from 5.6 to 40 % by volume in air, but that range is at standard conditions and will expand on an increase of temperature and I believe also with pressure. So if a pocket of air-gas mixture is ignited the sudden temperature increase would also incinerate the more diluted adjacent air-gas volumes, thereby contributing to the flame body or explosion.

Recently, while reviewing my old collection of *Life* magazines, I came upon an article (*Life*, December 22, 1947, p. 31) with "before" and "after" photos of a house in Los Angeles being fumigated with Cyanide gas. The "after" picture showed the house completely flattened from a devastating explosion. Also, some time during this year's news, it was reported that a lady had released all at once 25 cans (bug bombs) of fumigants in her house resulting in an explosion.

In real life, HCN does explode. I also agree that the danger is generally ignored by most people handling the stuff.

Yours truly, R.T., California

Liberty Bell (USA), December 1994, p. 36-37.

#### Dilettantische Kammerjäger

Das ging gründlich daneben. Drei vergiftete Ortsbewohner und eine Reihe überlebender Holzwürmer waren das Fazit einer gründlich verpatzten Aktion gegen die Schädlinge in einer Kirche im kroatischen Urlaubsort Lovran bei Rijeka. Wegen der

unsachgemäßen Arbeit der Kammerjäger mußten mehrere hundert Einwohner des Ortes sicherheitshalber evakuiert werden.

Die Kammerjäger wollten in der Nacht mit hochgiftigem Gas gegen die Holzwürmer in der Kirche des Heiligen Juraj in Lovran vorgehen. Da sie das Gebäude jedoch nicht fachgerecht versiegelt hatten, entwich das Gas in die umliegenden Häuser, in denen die Menschen bereits schliefen. »Wegen der plötzlich einsetzenden Übelkeit sind die Menschen zum Glück gleich aufgewacht, das hat sie vor dem sichere Tod gerettet«, schrieb die Zeitung *Vecernji List*. Dennoch erlitten drei Bewohner schwere Vergiftungen. Der Bürgermeister entschloß sich zur Evakuierung des Ortskerns. Die Kammerjäger wurden festgenommen : Die Holzwürmer überlebten. dpa [Deutsche Pressagentur].

Kreizeitung Böblinger Bote, 16. November 1995, S. 7.

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Germar Rudolf, Diplom-Chemiker, to Robert Faurisson (5 December 1995) :

"Die dpa-Meldung wird [...] auch in vielen anderen Zeitungen erschienen sein. In der Tat beweist diese Meldung das, was Sie immer behauptet haben auch gegen die Skepsis manches Revisionisten, mich eingeschlossen."

["This dpa news appeared also in many newspapers. In fact this news proves what you have always asserted also against the scepticism of many Revisionists, including myself."]

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